THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1832. NO. 36.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.--tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh: a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1813.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN.
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831---tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD.
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*

July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR

has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18--tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22--tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830--tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,---all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829--tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

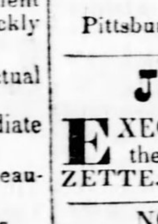
Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
HAMILTON STEWART,

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.--tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831--tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

SHOVEL FACTORY.

ORDERS for *Bartram's* Shovels and Spades, double refined Cast Steel Axes, Hatchets, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. &c., sent through the Post Office, or left at the Toll House of the Allegheny Bridge, will be punctually attended to.

JAMES A. BARTRAM, Agent.

N. B.—Smith work done generally at this establishment.

Allegheny Borough, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

Caps! Caps!!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831--tf

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufactur ers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh. Sept. 22, 1823--tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.---tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.

March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

250 bags Havana Coffee;
260 do. Rio do.
60 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
100 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50 do. do. 2 do.
30 do. No. 1 Shad;
5 do. Salmon;
150 tubs No. 2 Mackerel;
20 do. do. 1 Salmon;
600 dry Spanish Hides;
10 boxes best Ky. Tobacco;
20 kegs do. do. do.
23 doz. Painted Buckets;
35 hhds. Tobacco;
10 boxes Havana Sugar;
3 tons Log Wood;
100 bags Turk's Island Salt;
10 bbls. Water Lime;
50 crates Queensware.

Dec. 30.—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, aud quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS; 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

November 15, 1831.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't

November 1

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET.

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c.

Pittsburgh, October 25--tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker*, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactory of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831.

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES.—S. J. SYLVESTER will sell, at very reduced rates, Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymns, Gems, &c. M'Kenzie's five thousand Receipts will be sold at One Dollar the copy, bound. Jan. 3.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Small Lot of very Choice WINES, consisting of

2 Casks Superior Old Port;
6 Baskets Sparkling Champagne;
3 Boxes Hock;
3 do. Hermitage.

These wines were selected with much care for family use, and will be found superior.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29. 1831.—tf

FOR SALE,

A TEN ACRE LOT, near East Liberty, on which are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable, Wagon House, &c. &c., and a well of excellent water near the back door. A thriving young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. Likewise Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. The land is of good quality, and well adapted to early gardening: it joins John Beitler's lot. It will be sold low for cash, as the subscriber wants to move from this State.

☞ Possession will be given on the first of April next, or the middle of March, if required.--Apply on the premises to

JAMES JONES.

January 6.---3mo.

TO BE LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and Lot of Ground, on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry, now occupied by James Murphy

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in Virgin Alley, nearly in the rear of the above. For terms, inquire of W. W. IRWIN,

Liberty street, between 3d and 4th streets

Pittsburgh, January 13, 132.--tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS No. 2, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, JANUARY 28th, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery--Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,440	4440
40		1,000	40,000
40		500	20,000
51		200	10,200
51		100	5,100
51		50	2,550
102		40	4,080
102		30	3,060
1470		20	29,580
11475		10	114,750
34220			$273,760

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	$5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address.

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

January 17, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
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Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Jan. 17, 1832.

European & American Agency,
MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Thirteenth Tour*, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1832.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: In France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of revertionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given, in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Three lots in the town of Albion, in the state of Illinois, on which are erected beautiful stone buildings. Also, a farm adjoining said town, known by the name of Norwood, containing 320 acres of land, on which are erected a large and commodious dwelling house, and a two story distillery, &c. Also, 91¼ acres of land in Bart township, Lancaster county, Pa., *for sale Low.*

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 9, 1831.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MYERS & PAINTER, was dissolved on the 10th inst., by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by J. Painter, by whom all orders will be punctually attended to. All those having demands against the firm, will please present them to J. Painter, for settlement; and all those who are indebted, are requested to make payment.

The Editors of the Westmoreland Republican, Kittanning Gazette, and Bedford Gazette, will please insert the above advertisement three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

Jan. 17.---3t.*

BANK OF GEAUGA & PAINESVILLE.---The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

January 17.

POETRY.

TO THE DYING YEAR.

BY JAMES G. BROOKS.

Thou desolate and dying year!
 Emblem of transitory man,
Whose wearisome and wild career,
 Like time, is bounded to a span;
It seems but as a little day
 Since Nature smiled upon thy birth,
And spring came forth in fair array,
 To dance upon the joyous earth.

Yet—yet the radiance is not gone
 Which shed a richness o'er the scene,
Which smiled upon the golden dawn
 When skies were brilliant and serene.—
Oh! still a melancholy smile
 Gleams upon nature's aspect fair,
To charm the eyes a little while,
 Ere Ruin spread his mantle there.

Thou desolate and dying year!
 Since time entwined thy vernal wreath,
How often love hath shed the tear,
 And knelt beside the bed of death;
How many hearts, and lightly sprung
 When joy was blooming but to die,
Their finest chords by death unstrung,
 Have yielded life's expiring sigh.

And pillowed low beneath the clay,
 Have ceased to melt—to breath--to burn---
The proud, the gentle and the gay,
 Gathered into the mouldering urn!
Whilst freshly flowed the frequent tear
 For love bereft,---affection fled----
For all that were our blessing here,
 The loved---the lost---the sainted dead!

Thou desolate and dying year!
 Prophetic of our final fall!
Thy buds are gone---thy leaves are sere----
 Thy beauties shrouded in the pall;
And all the garniture that shed
 A brilliancy upon the prime,
Hath, like a morning vision fled
 To the expanded grave of Time.

Time! Time! in thy triumphal flight,
 How all life's phantoms flee away;
The smile of hope---and young Delight,
 Fame's meteor beam---and Fancy's ray;
They fade---and on thy heaving tide,
 Rolling its stormy wave afar,
Are borne the wrecks of human pride----
 The broken wreck's of Fortune's war.

Thou desolate and dying year!
 Earth's brightest pleasures fade like thine;
Like evening shadows disappear,
 And leave the spirit to repine.----
The streams of life, that used to pour
 Its fresh and sparkling waters on----
While fate stood watching on the shore,
 And numbered all the moments gone----

Where hath the morning splendor flown,
 Which danced upon the chrystal stream?
Where are the joys to childhood known,
 When life is an enchanted dream?
Enveloped in the starless night,
 Which destiny hath overspread;
Enrolled upon that trackless flight,
 Where the dark wing of time hath sped.

Oh! thus hath life its eventide
 Of sorrow, loneliness and grief;
And thus, divested of its pride,
 It withers like the yellow leaf!
Oh! such is life's autumnal bower,
 When plundered of its summer bloom!
And such is life's autumnal hour,
 Which heralds man unto the tomb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ENGLAND FREE SCHOOLS.

Universal elementary education in Free Schools established by law, has been known in that part of the United States called the New England States, nearly two centuries. Of course, by this time, it may be reasonably supposed, that materials must exist there, from which we may form an opinion as to the value and efficiency of the system itself. If it has failed there under a free government, it may well fail almost any where; if it has succeeded there, we may, perhaps, gather from the experiment, materials for promoting its success in other countries. But, we must first understand something of the circumstances under which it has arisen, and attained its present extent and character in New England itself.

The New England States are now six in number; Massachusetts being the chief of them; and constitute the northern and eastern portion of the United States of North America. They lie under a climate, where a severe winter prevails nearly one half of the year; and this circumstance is, probably, favorable to the education of the laboring classes, since the inclement season, which suspends so many of their occupations, gives them at least the leisure needful for intellectual culture. But, on the other hand, the population, though it has increased, and is increasing with enormous rapidity, is still a scattered population; and this circumstance is unfavorable to the progress of popular education, which, like all other moral ameliorations and benefits, is much dependent on the social principle, and is propagated and maintained with ease only in well-peopled neighborhoods and communities. The New England States, whose capital is Boston, a city of about sixty thousand inhabitants, comprise a territory of more than 66,000 English square miles, and constitute about one fourteenth part of the soil of the whole republic of the United States. Their population in 1830 was more than one million and nine hundred thousand, or about thirty souls on an average to each English square mile; but if it were as dense a population as in France, there would be nine millions on the same soil, and if as dense as it is in England, there would be about 12 millions. Taking then all these circumstances together, especially the large amount of the population, and the length of time it has been subjected to the effects of universal education, the experiment has probably been a fair one, and is likely to afford important results either one way or the other.

The history of this population, so far as our present purpose is concerned, is short. It goes back to the year 1620, when the first settlement of that part of America was begun at Plymouth. The people are almost entirely of English descent, and in their language and characteristics more homogenous than the population of England itself; since they have hardly any varieties of dialect or personal qualities by which the inhabitants of the different states can be distinguished. For a long time they were nearly all Puritans, who in the reign of James I. and Charles I. left their native country to enjoy unmolested the rights of conscience. Many of those who thus emigrated were men of property. Many of them had received the best English training and education.* All of them were high minded men, full of moral daring, and a stern courage; eager to sacrifice every thing to what they esteemed the true faith, and the genuine practice of Christianity. Their church government, their civil polity founded on it, all their institutions, indeed, were essentially popular from the first, and have remained so ever since.

Among the popular tendencies in these earliest settlers, none was more marked or original in its character, than the tendency to make education universal; an idea which, so far as we know, had been neither acted upon nor entertained elsewhere. The first hint of this system—the great principle of which is, that the property of all shall be taxed by the majority for the education of all—is to be found in the records of the city of Boston for the year 1635, when, at a public or body meeting, a schoolmaster was appointed "for the teaching and nurturing children among us," and a portion of the public lands given him for his support. This, it should be remembered, was done within five years after the first peopling of that little peninsula, and before the humblest wants of its inhabitants were supplied; while their very subsistence from year to year was uncertain; and when no man in the colony slept in his bed without apprehension from the savages, who not only everywhere pressed on their borders, but still dwelt in the midst of them.

This was soon initiated in other villages and hamlets springing up in the wilderness. Winthrop, the earliest governor of the colony, and the great patron of free schools, says, in his journal under date of 1645, that divers free schools were erected in that year in other towns, and that in Boston it was determined to allow, forever, £50 a year to the Master, with a house; and £30 to an usher. But thus far only the individual towns had acted. In 1647, however, the Colonial Assembly of Massachusetts made provision by law, that every town in which there were fifty families should keep a free school, in which reading and writing could be taught; and every town where there were one hundred families should keep a school, where youth could be prepared in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, for the College or University, which in 1638 had been established by the same authority at Cambridge. In 1656 and 1672, the colonies of Connecticut and New Haven enacted similar laws; and from this time, the system spread with the extending population of that part of America, until it became one of its settled and prominent characteristics, and has so continued to the present day.

This system of universal education has now therefore become, to a remarkable degree, the basis of the popular character, which marks the two millions of people in New England. The laws, indeed, differ in the six States, and have been altered in each from time to time since their first enactment; but all the States have laws on the subject; the leading principles are the same in all of them; and the modes of applying them, and the results obtained, are not materially different. Indeed, in almost every part of these six States, whatever may be the injunctions of the law, the popular demand for education is so much greater, that the legal requisitions are generally or constantly exceeded. The most striking instance of this is, perhaps to be found in the city of Boston, where the requisitions of the law could be fulfilled by an expenditure of three thousand dollars annually, but where from sixty to seventy thousand are every year applied to the purpose. And yet, multitudes of the poor and small towns in the interior show no less zeal on the subject, and in proportion to their means make no less exertion.

The mode in which this system of popular education is carried into effect is perfectly simple, and is one principal cause of its practical efficiency. The new England States are all divided into territorial communities called towns, which have corporate privileges and duties, and whose affairs are managed by a sort of committee, annually chosen by the inhabitants, called select men. These towns are of unequal size; but in the agricultural portions of the country, which contain four-fifths of the people, they are generally five or six miles square, and upon them, in their corporate capacity, rests the duty of making provision for the support of free schools. This duty is fulfilled by them in the first place, by voting at a meeting of all the taxable male inhabitants over twenty-one years old, a tax on property of all kinds to support schools for the current year, always as large as the law requires, and often larger; or if this is neglected by any town, it is so surely complained of to the grand jury by those dissatisfied inhabitants, who want education for their children, that instances of such neglect are almost unknown. The next thing is to spend wisely and effectually the money thus raised. In all but the smallest towns, one school at least is kept through the whole year, in which Latin, Greek, the lower branches of mathematics, and whatever goes to constitute a common English education in reading, writing, geography, history, &c. are taught under the immediate superintendance of the select-men, or of a special committee appointed for the purpose. This, however, would not be carrying education near enough to the doors of the people in agricultural districts to enable them fully to avail themselves of it, especially the poorer classes and the younger children.—To meet this difficulty, all the towns are divided into districts, varying in number in each town from four to twelve or even more, according to its necessities and convenience. Each district has its district school committee, and receives a part of the tax imposed for education; sometimes in proportion to the population of the district, but oftener to the number of children to be educated. The committee of the district determine where the school shall be kept, select its teacher, choose the books that shall be used, or delegate that power to the instructor, and in short are responsible in all particulars for the faithful fulfilment of the trust committed to them; the general system being that a school is kept in each district during the long winter months when the children of the farmers are unoccupied, by a male teacher capable of instructing in reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography and history; while in the same school house, during the summer months, schools are kept by women to instruct the smaller children in knowledge even more elementary. In this way, for the population of New England consisting of two millions of souls, not less than from ten to twelve thousand free schools are open every year; or on an average, one school to every two hundred souls; a proportion undoubtedly quite sufficient, and larger than would be necessary, if the population were not in many parts very much dispersed.

The beneficial effects of this system are such as might be expected, and are in general sufficiently obvious. The security of life and property is greater in New England than it is any where else in the world; by far the larger part of the inhabitants sleeping constantly with doors neither barred nor bolted. The intelligence of the people is greater, on an average, than any where else; not one in a thousand of those born and educated in New England being unable to read and write.—The pauperism of the native population is almost nothing. Indeed the industry, order, wealth, and happiness, which so generally prevail there, which have so greatly increased during the last half century, and which are still so rapidly increasing, rest, under Providence, for their basis, mainly on the elementary education given to all in the free schools.

But besides these obvious and wide effects of the system of universal education, there are others, which have been very incidental and unexpected, and which can, perhaps, be fully understood only in connection with the circumstances that produced them, and the principles on which they depend. One of the most remarkable is the readiness with which the inhabitants of each town vote and raise the money necessary to support their schools. The reason is, that it is raised by a tax on property, and therefore, operates as a benefit to the majority of those who vote for it.—In most towns of New England, one-fifth of the inhabitants pay at least one-half of the tax; and probably do not send more than one-sixth of the scholars. Of course the school tax is, to a considerable extent, a tax on the richer classes to educate the children of the poorer; and yet, as all pay in proportion to their means, the poorest man feels that he has done all he ought to do to purchase the benefit which he receives, and he therefore claims it, like the protection of the state, as a right, instead of receiving it as a favor. And this is as it should be. Every man in the community has an interest, that ignorance, vice and barbarism be kept out of it, and a claim on the commonwealth that they should be. In New England, if he be poor, he has the promise of the law, that his child shall be educated, and thus preserved from the greatest degradation and crime; if he is rich, he is promised by the same law, that he shall live in a community whose universal education shall keep the foundations of society safe, and afford him a personal security greater than that offered by the terrors of prisons and tribunals of justice. The system of free schools in New England, therefore, is to be regarded, and is there regarded, as a great moral police, wisely supported by a tax on property, to preserve a decent, orderly, and respectable population; to teach men, from their earliest childhood, their duties and rights, and by giving the mass of the community a higher sense of character, a more general intelligence, and a wider circumspection, to make them understand better the value of justice, order, and moral worth, and more anxious and vigilant to support them.

On this point, no one has spoken with so much power as Mr. Webster, who, alluding in public debate to the free schools, where he himself received his earliest training, said:—

"In this particular, New England may be allowed to claim, I think, a merit of a peculiar character. She early adopted, and has constantly maintained the principle, that it is the undoubted right, and the bounden duty of government, to provide for the instruction of all youth. That which is elsewhere left to chance or to charity, we secure by law. For the purpose of public instruction, we hold every man subject to taxation in proportion to his property, and we look not to the question whether he himself have, or have not children to be benefited by the education for which he pays. We regard it as a wise and liberal system of police, by which property, and life, and the peace of society are secured. We seek to prevent, in some measure, the extension of the penal code, by inspiring a salutary and conservative principle of virtue and of knowledge in an early age. We hope to excite a feeling of respectability, and a sense of character, by enlarging the capacity, and increasing the sphere of intellectual enjoyment. By general instruction, we seek, as far as possible, to purify the whole moral atmosphere: to keep good sentiments uppermost, and to turn the strong current of feeling and opinion, as well as the censures of the law, and the denunciations of religion, against immorality and crime. We hope for a security, beyond the law, and above the law, in the prevalence of enlightened and well principled moral sentiment. We hope to continue and prolong the time, when, in the villages and farm houses of New England, there may be undisturbed sleep within unbarred doors. And knowing that our government rests directly on the public will, that we may preserve it, we endeavor to give a safe and proper direction to that public will. We do not, indeed, expect all men to be philosophers or statesmen; but we confidently trust, and our expectation of the duration of the government rests on that trust, that by the diffusion of general knowledge and good and virtuous sentiments, the political fabric may be secure, as well against open violence and overthrow, as against the slow but sure undermining of licentiousness."—Journal of Debates in the Convention to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts, 1821, page 245.

Another benefit, which was not foreseen when free schools were first introduced, and which, like the last, both facilitates their extension and insures their perma nence and efficacy, is the great interest they excite, and the consequences that follow it. By the mode in which they are managed, the whole population is led to take an interest in them; and each individual, as it were, is called on to assist in carrying forward some one school in the way best suited to the wants of his family and neighborhood, as well as to the universal demand. The people, in their town meetings, vote the money for the schools; the people, by their district committees, spend the money they have raised; and the people, by their own children, get the benefit of the money. It is indeed, the people's affair from beginning to end; the whole people's affair: and as it is one that comes home every day to their notice, supervision, and wants in the daily education for their children in those very schools where they were themselves taught, it is sure to be understood, and equally sure not to suffer materially from neglect. The committees will not fail to get as good teachers as the money entrusted to them will procure, that their judgment may not be disparaged among the little body of their constituents; they will have the schools as numerous as they can afford, that none of the children may be kept from them by distance; and the people themselves, feeling they have thus paid for the instruction, are sure to claim the benefit of their own sacrifices by sending their children to get it. Popular education has thus long been the most important subject that occupies and agitates the little villages and neighborhoods of New England; and this stir, this interest, this excitement about it, constitute a more watchful superintendence, and produce a more sagacious adaptation of the means to the end, than any apparatus devised for the purpose by the government, or any other interference of the constituted authorities of the state. One of the most important effects then of the New England system of free schools is, that it has developed this strong popular interest, and made it an effectual agent in popular education.

Another indirect, but more obvious benefit arising from this system is, that it gives an upward tendency to the whole population. It gives the first means of intellectual culture to all, and, with the use of these means, there comes inevitably, in more ingenuous minds, the desire to rise. It is true, the state does little more than give this first impulse and opportunity; but the people, sometimes with and sometimes without the assistance of the state, create every where the rest for themselves. New England, besides eleven *colleges*, which are chartered institutions, offering the best education America yet affords, possesses not less than one hundred and fifty chartered *academies;* a sort of gymnasia between the free schools and the colleges, often founded or assisted in their foundation by the State, from which few young men of promise are excluded, and where they receive, certainly not a thorough classical or scientific training, but still one that fits them to be efficient, practical men in the concerns of the world. In this way, many are led onward step by step, almost without being aware of it, from the free schools, through the academies, the colleges, and the studies of a profession, until at last they find themselves suddenly standing, they hardly know how, on the very threshold of life, and entering the most important places in society. The benefits arising from this effect of the free schools of New England, are undoubtedly more wide and important than could have been anticipated, and are every day increasing. Many persons in that country are now distinguished in the learned professions, and in the management of the State, who, but for the means offered them in the free schools of their native villages, would never have emerged from the humble condition in which they were born.

The last benefit of this system, which is becoming every day more and more perceptible, is, that it is certainly the safest, and perhaps the only safe foundation on which to trust the popular institutions of the country. In a government where the people hold practically the sovereign power; and where they meet repeatedly every year in their small communities to exercise that power in matters of moment; where the most important offices in the State are filled annually by universal suffrage, and where the very elements and action of the constitution are, from time to time, submitted to the same test, it is plain there can be no ultimate security for liberty or property, so deep or so effectual, as a universal education, which shall cultivate the moral sense of the whole people, and, by instructing them in their own rights, make them wise enough to respect the rights of others. Such an education is to be supported by law, on the same principle on which the administration of justice is supported by it; and can be defended at least as successfully as church establishments for the religious instruction of the people. But it goes deeper and broader than either of them. It lays the foundation not only for the religious instruction of the whole people, but for their instruction in all their rights and duties as men and citizens.

On the whole, therefore, the experiment of subjecting the property of all to taxation for the purpose of giving the first elements of education to all, which has now been going on in New England for nearly two centuries, must be considered as having been fairly tried and eminently successful. Success, too, has had its natural effect, and has produced, and is producing, imitation. The other States of the American Republic, though education has always been greatly encouraged and widely spread among them, have of late shown renewed anxiety in relation to it; and many have already begun by legislation to attempt to place it on the same ground on which it has so long stood in New England. Indeed the idea seems more and more to prevail throughout the whole republic, that all popular institutions of government can only rest safely on some similar system of education, protected by law and grounded on property.

But the introduction of such a system, whether into those parts of the United States where it does not yet exist, or into other countries where it is entirely unknown, must, in order to produce all its goods effects, be gradual, as must any change intended to reach and effect the character of a whole people. For such a change cannot be bro't about by enacting a statute, or providing a fund. It can be brought about only by gradually interesting the whole population in it; by making each town, each village, each neighborhood, assist in it, contribute to it, and superintend and watch it, as a private interest of their own, which they will not trust out of their own hands. They must feel, too, that it is not a charity, or a favor granted to them by others, or sent down from their ancestors, but a right purchased and paid for by themselves, to which they have as clear a claim, as they have to the protection of the laws or the offices of religion. This is, of course, the work of time, of habit, and of experience. The statute book can no more do it than it can compel a man to manage his own business skillfully, or regulate his household with discretion. It is, therefore, only where popular education has been the anxious care of the people, until it has become to them as a personal interest, or a domestic want, that we can expect from it the wide practical results in the character and condition of a country, which it is undoubtedly, at last, able to produce.

* It is made apparent by Mr. Savage, the accurate and learned editor of Winthrop's Journal, that in 1638, there were in New England, in proportion to its population at that time, as many graduates from the two English Universities, as there were in England proper.—vol. ii. p. 275, note.

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

The most convincing proof of the progress of a people in literature, is the encouragement afforded to periodical publications. It argues a craving for knowledge on the part of society, a desire for continued information, and if it be once indulged, it grows with our mental growth, and strengthens with our intellectual strength.

The publication of standard works on the various subjects connected with science or the arts, is of course most desirable, but in order to fit our population for the labors first, and afterwards for the pleasures of study, we must encourage the taste for periodical information, in order that the mind may be gradually bent towards the purposes of learning. The multitude of newspapers daily and weekly circulated in every part of the country form very excellent introductions to works of a more serious character; for, in the first place, after each editor has indulged in his party predilection, and furnished the news of the day, he usually devotes a reasonable portion of his journal to the record of numerous facts and circumstances both of an interesting and useful character, his readers are accustomed to the daily treat, and gradually become possessed of a considerable portion of knowledge, that is brought to bear in the various pursuits of existence. The mind thus expanding, food of a still higher quality is sought for its refreshment, and the Magazine, the Review, the Journals of Societies, &c. are eagerly demanded. The great Leviathans of English literary warfare, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, with the minor champions of learning, Blackwood's, the Monthly Magazine, &c. have long been known and understood in the United States; indeed the best evidence of the capability of the people to comprehend the usefulness of such undertakings, is afforded in the establishment of works of a similar nature, by which the public are supplied with guides in their literary walk, and with instructors in the highest departments of science. The North American and Quarterly Reviews of this country are conducted upon the same plan as the Reviews of England; Magazines are starting up in our cities as repositories of the wit and intelligence of some of our brightest sons; Philosophical journals are gaining upon the people, and one in particular, "Silliman's American Journal" has won the esteem of the European literati; in fact, the progress of a number of periodicals clearly proves that the public are not content with their numerous newspapers, but seek a higher enjoyment through the medium of more endurable assistants. When a Review is fairly conducted, without too strong a reference to party politics, the moral force exerted by it is very great; of the number of its readers, few are able to enter into the merits of an elaborate work, and therefore accept the remarks of the critic, pin their faith upon them, at once yielding opinion and judgment: the applause or censure bestowed, passes through the community, and the author is frequently encouraged or condemned without further examination.

It must be admitted that the English works lend their criticisms too freely to political purpose, by which much of their usefulness is lost; and perhaps the same may be observed to a less extent of some of our own periodicals. We cannot repose complete confidence in a journal that permits the reasoning of its pages to be mixed up with party principles, when professing to treat of a literary undertaking; to many, the very circumstance may add a new charm, but the literary value is impaired, and we forget our character as scholars, when we peruse an article as politicians. With all their objections, however, this description of work is abundantly useful; it keeps alive an excitement for information, and through it in many instances, a taste is formed and disposition encouraged to habitual study. There is yet, however, a kind of publication wanted in this country; small weekly journals, published at very low rates, for the express use of the manufacturing and agricultural orders, and embracing all that plain and useful information that would aid them in the exercise of their avocations. We allude particularly to such publications as the Mechanics' Magazine, the London Mirror, and numerous other works, begun in a very humble manner, but which have reached an extraordinary sale, and comprehend a wide sphere of usefulness. The more reading the better.—the more instruction for all classes of society the better: we would gladly see the tables of our artificers covered with useful tracts, and every man so much bettered by information as to be able to assume the office of director in the arts, and the situation of master, when his industry has raised him above the condition of a journeyman.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

Time was when turnpike-roads were resisted by the people in the neighborhood of London, as tending to diminish the value of their property by the competition of articles which would by these roads be more conveniently brought from a distance. We are not without examples of a similar strain of reasoning as to the effect of improved communications in our own country. Experience proved, however, in the other case, that the kind of cultivation was indeed changed, but that the value of the produce of the land, and consequently of the land itself, was not only undiminished, but was vastly augmented. There are in the immediate vicinity of London at least 2,000 acres under spade-cultivation as kitchen gardens, and the fruit-gardens, exclusive of those belonging to private residences, are computed to occupy 3,000 acres more. The fruit and vegetables consumed annually in London are estimated to exceed £1,000,000, not far from five millions of dollars. In the time of the Emperors, the soil of ancient Italy was too valuable to be occupied by corn-fields; it was planted with vineyards or gardens, or cultivated as pasture; that is, for the production of commodities either too delicate, or too bulky in comparison with their value, though articles of necessity, to bear the cost of transportation. Modern Holland has presented an example of the same kind.—*Balt. Amer.*

Pulpits.---Originally all pulpits faced to the west that the eyes of the congregation might see all acts of devotion, and look towards the east, whence the Sun of Righteousness arose. The first deviations from this rule was introduced by the Puritans, and the first chapel erected south and north was the chapel of Emanuel College, Cambridge, founded by Sir Walter Mildmay, a distinguished leader of that sect.

The Sultan of Turkey seems to be the most honest and zealous reformer in Europe----perhaps the world. He is true to all his professions and undertakings; he treats his Divan with deference; selects the most efficient and reputable men for office; judges for himself, and has been of late occupied in rectifying the currency of his empire, which had been much debased.---*Nat. Gaz.*

Abstract of a Paris article on the Growth of Corn in France.---The people are imbued with the idea that France produces ordinarily at least two-fold what her wants require, and even some go so far as to believe that a good harvest is sufficient for three years consumption. Now, it appears that an ordinary crop does not exceed the demand more than thirteen day's consumption; a good crop 27 days, and a very abundant crop 56 days. The accumulated resources of former years do not increase these results more than two per cent. An inferior crop causes a deficiency of fifteen days consumption; a very inferior one twenty-six days, and a calamitous year forty-five days. The harvest of 1830 proved deficient seven per cent. on the quality, making altogether nine per cent.; it ought therefore to be ranked among the very inferior products, and as being minus twenty-six days of the consumption: but there existed an excess from the year 1829 of four per cent., so that the deficiency of 1830 was reduced to five per cent., or eighteen to twenty days consumption. Had the harvest of 1831 been backward, we should have experienced an extensive scarcity; very fortunately, however, it was quite the contrary, being twenty days or a month forwarder.---To prove the failure of the crops of 1830, it is only necessary to state that the importation of grain during the last year has exceeded that of any former period since 1788. We have imported 1,858,485 quintals of grain of all kinds, of which 1,578,000 quintals consisted of wheat or wheaten flour----being about twelve days' consumption. After these statements from the most authentic sources, it is evident that the harvest of 1830 has been very deficient, and we are obliged to meet the immediate demand by having recourse to the new wheat as soon as they appear at market. The imports, large as they have been, having been insufficient to make up the deficiency. It is not therefore astonishing that high prices are maintained, and will be maintained till the supply of grain can be brought under an ordinary taxation. The question is, will the produce of 1831 carry us on to 1832? This, however, is not easily solved, for independent of procuring in figures the exact produce of the harvest, there are so many material points which modify the principles of consumption, that the most correct calculation that can be made can be only considered as approximative, and we return always to the main fact---make a consistent Law of Import, a law that will combine and act naturally with the demand for the internal consumption, and there need exist no fear of dearth or exorbitant prices.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 25, 1831.

PRICE OF SHARES.

		Per Share.
Liverpool Coal Gas		£410
Liverpool Oil Gas		117
Liverpool and Harrington Water Shares		440
Bootle do		300
Exchange Buildings		163
Liverp. & Manches. Railway	£100 paid	210
Old Quarter Shares	25	50 10s.
New do	18	42
Stockton and Darlington	100	215
Bolton and Leigh do	100	110
Do	25	27 10s.
Warrington and Newton do	90	98
Kenyon and Leigh Junction do	100	---
Wigan Branch do	70	50
St. Helen and Runcorn Gap Railway	75	55
Leicester and Swannington do	30	25
Leeds and Selby	25	25
Preston and Wigan	5	3

Canal Commerce.—It appears from the Annual Report of the Canal Collector at Albany, that the quantity of down freight, which arrived at Albany on the Canals during the year 1831, was as follows:

	In 1831.	In 1830.
Barrels of Flour	327,021	396,900
" Ashes	19,342	25,671
" Provisions	16,805	22,008
Bushels of Salt	25,306	42,601
Barrels of Whiskey	18,681	28,207
Hhds. of do.	1,875	1,420
Boxes of Glass	2,924	6,374
Barrels of Lime	254	2,405
Bushels of Wheat	134,321	209,011
" Corn, Rye & Oats	127,533	114,989
" Barley	177,624	182,783
Cords of Wood	15,193	12,976
Feet of Timber	18,087	31,521
M. Shingles	12,290	11,810
Feet of Lumber	40,559,719	25,832,142

The number of tons of merchandise which passed up the canals in 1831 was 47,968. In 1830, 39,972. Whole number of canal boats which arrived at and departed from Albany in 1831, 14,963. In 1830, 12,890.—*N. Y. American.*

The London Times gives, from official documents, the following shipments of the precious metals from London to Holland, from the 4th to the 10th of November. Of silver coin, 120,642 ounces; in bars, 81,927 ounces; and of gold in bars, 10,455 ounces. The chief demand for the precious metals is in Holland.—*Poulson.*

The Jackson (Tennessee) Statesman mentions the fact, almost without a precedent in that State, that three persons had been frozen to death in that vicinity.---*Wheeling Gaz.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
sc. salts	3¾ a 4¼	Lead, in pigs	5½§
black salts	4a4½†	in bars	6¼§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5¼†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	8†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½ a 9§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50†	Molasses,	40§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6½§
Coals, bush.	4½a5†	8d	6½§
Candles, lb.	9½	6d	7§
Copperas	2½a3†	4d	8§
Cheese	5½†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 12½§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	14a15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9a9½*	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	23†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$4a4 50*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	34a35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled.	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. K'y.	4½ a 4¾§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	7a7½*
mack'l.	6a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	60†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40†	loaf,	16 a 17†
rye	33†	Salt,	$3¼ §
corn	28§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¼†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5¼a6†	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$130§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	15a16§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	19a20*
Indigo, Span lb.	1¾a2¼†	Wool,	25 a 30*
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5¼a6§
Iron, b. Jun. t	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50ct
blooms, Jun.	$95§	new	27†
rolled	110§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9¼§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 40§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11 a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

J. SHIDLE'S
Paper Hangings Factory,

LOWER END OF PENN STREET.

THE subscriber would inform the public, generally, that he has just returned from the eastern cities, where he has made arrangements by which he will receive the latest patterns of Paper Hangings, and of the greatest variety; and is just now opening, at his factory, an assortment of the most splendid *French* and *Eastern* Landscape, Rainbow and Glazed WALL PAPERS, with corresponding Velvet and Imitation BORDERINGS, ever offered in this city. He has also brought with him a variety of new patterns, which were cut to order, and are now working off. He would invite the public to call and judge for themselves. ☞Orders promptly filled, with a liberal discount for cash or approved paper.

N. B.—The subscriber has also a variety of small VIEWS, taken from French and Italian scenes, suitable for fireboards. J. S.

Pittsburgh, Nov 11, 1831--w1y

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs---recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831--w1y

PITTSBURGH WIRE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that their Factory is now in operation, and they are manufacturing, and will keep constantly on hand, WIRE of Superior Quality, which they will furnish, bright or annealed, on the most reasonable terms.

Orders will be thankfully received, and supplied with punctuality and despatch, either at Cochran & Irwin's, No. 108 Second street, or at the Factory. EICHBAUM & Co.

☞ *Wanted, two or three Wire Drawers*, to whom liberal wages will be given.—Two Apprentices will be taken to the Wire Drawing, if application be made soon.

Pittsburgh, November 18, 1831.—3m.

NEW WHOLESALE
Grocery and Commission Warehouse,
NUMBER 168 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, from the eastern markets, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms, a large and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:---
Rio, Laguira, Java, and St. Domingo Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Spanish F. Indigo;
Madder, Alum, Ginger;
Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon;
Cloves, Nutmegs, Raisins;
Figs, Almonds, &c.;
Salt Petre, Epsom and Glauber Salts;
New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses;
Best Spanish Segar, Cavendish & Spun Tobacco;
New Orleans Sugar;
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga and Lisbon Wine;
Jam. Spirits, Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, &c. &c.

STROOP & CAROTHERS.

☞ The highest price in cash or groceries will be paid for all kinds of country produce.

December 23---tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

CHINA,
Mantel Ornaments, &c.

THE subscribers are now opening a fresh and splendid assortment of
French Porcelain, Mantel Vases, and Shades;
do do Gold Band Tea Sets;
do do Teas, Coffees, Cake Stands, &c.;
Fine English China Coffees, Teas, Plates, and Bowls;
Block-Tin and Earthen-ware Jelly Moulds;
English China Dessert Setts;
And Fine Printed Dining Sets, New Patterns, of all colors; which they offer for sale on reasonable terms. WETMORE & HAVENS,

Dec. 30--6t. No. 112 Second street.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1832.

NEW ENGLAND FREE SCHOOLS.—We invite the attention of our readers to an article upon this subject, from the London Quarterly Journal of Education. It is the production of George Ticknor, Esq., and is well worthy a careful perusal.

THE RIVERS.—On Wednesday last, the ice in the Allegheny broke up, and the Ohio is now full of it. The river is high, and the navigation on the Monongahela, to Brownsville, is open and uninterrupted.—On Sunday next, we expect the Ohio will be sufficiently clear of ice to permit the recommencement of navigation on that river, with a fair prospect that it will not be again interrupted during the present season.

THE CRISIS.—To those who have paid the slightest attention to the present situation and amount of our national debt, and the rapid advance towards its total extinction, it must be manifest that a new era is about to occur in the history of our country, and a trying crisis in our protective policy. The amount of our national debt has heretofore been so great as to require, for the current expenses of the government, for the payment of the annual interest on that debt, and for the gradual extinction of the principal, the whole amount of the revenue derived from all sources. During the last seven or eight years, the process of extinction of the debt has been so vigorously carried on, that the remnant unpaid amounts to but twenty-four millions, and it is now completely within the power of the government to discharge it by the 4th of March 1833. When that purpose is accomplished, the ten millions which have been applied to the extinction of the debt will be no longer required, and it is within the contemplation of no person or party, to extract annually from the pockets of the people, a large sum of money to hoard up a national treasure. Our revenue must, therefore, be reduced to the amount of ten millions, annually. The question then presents to the consideration of our statesmen, how shall this reduction be effected?

Different, and entirely opposite views, upon this subject, have been entertained by the distinguished men in different sections of our country. The anti-tariff party view the present period as a crisis peculiarly favorable to their hostile and insiduous designs against the manufacturing interests of the country. They contend that the duties upon all articles should be equal and uniform, and should be so reduced as to produce the amount of revenue necessary for the ordinary expenses of the government. That no regard should be had to the circumstance that *one* imported article might interfere with similar articles manufactured in our own country, or that another article was not, and could not be produced among us. Their scheme of revenue is, indeed, a very plain and simple one, and if adopted, would certainly be as effective in the total destruction of American manufactures as Doctor Cooper or John Randolph, of Roanoke, could desire.

The friends of American industry, on the other hand, deem *protection* as much an object to be attained by the tariff, as *revenue*. Millions of money have been invested in manufactures by our citizens, who, in so investing, relied upon the good faith of our government, pledged by the various tariff acts, especially those of 1824 and 1828. To deprive them, therefore, of protection, would be at once to violate those pledges to these citizens; to prostrate these manufactures, and to render us once more dependent upon foreign nations for our supplies. They, therefore, contend that the duties upon all articles from abroad, which can, or would come into competition with similar articles produced in this country, should remain unaltered, whilst the duties upon all other articles should be abolished.

According to this scheme, the duties upon teas, coffee, and spices, which have become almost necessaries of life in our country, and upon dye stuffs, and various other articles which we cannot produce, would be repealed, thus affording those articles at the cheapest possible rate to our people.

In pursuance of this same policy, the duties upon all manufactures of iron, cotton, hemp, wool, and various other articles, would be sustained without diminution. So that this truly paternal course of legislation, by affording to our population *non competeing* articles from foreign countries at the lowest possible price, and by giving to our farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers, the exclusive market for those articles which they can produce or make, secures to our citizens all the advantages and protection which a government can give. For this purpose, Mr. Clay, on the 4th instant, submitted the following resolutions in the Senate.

"*Resolved*, That the existing duties upon articles imported from foreign countries, and not coming into competition with similar articles made or produced within the United States, ought to be forthwith abolished, except the duties on wines and silk, and that they ought to be reduced.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance report a bill accordingly."

The Introduction of these resolutions must produce a thorough, and, (if we may judge from what we have before witnessed,) an angry discussion of the respective merits of the financial schemes of the tariff and anti-tariff parties.

In support of these resolutions, Mr. Clay made a speech, which, even his opponents admit to have been able and luminous. The decision which may take place upon these resolutions will, in our estimation, be an important incident in our history. For the purpose, therefore, of giving our readers a full view of the merits of the question, we will publish Mr. Clay's speech in our next paper; and, in some subsequent paper, will give Mr. Hayne's.

For the Gazette.

THE CHOLERA.

Among the ridiculous affectations of the day is that of connecting the East India Cholera with our Influenza. It is the error of vulgar minds to make the *post hoc* the *propter hoc*—what follows any thing to be the effect of that thing. The late Influenza has not been more universal than its cause, a violent and unseasonable change of weather, from warmth to excessive cold, and from moisture to dryness of the atmosphere. This Influenza we have had at times for the last twenty years; but not so violent as of late: the causes not being so violent. We can see no inducement in this country for exaggerating and misrepresenting our maladies: on the contrary it is our own interest that the panic-stricken Europeans should take refuge with their effects on our shores, not only from their political commotions, but from the pest which has actually invaded them. Our country has nothing to fear from it, unless from its effects upon English commerce, on which, there is still too much dependency in the United States, a dependence that is now felt in the moneyed concerns of the country. It would have been felt still more but for the Tariff; and should the Tariff be reduced, or the Bank not be rechartered, distress would arise in our country to which the Cholera would be nothing. The *panic* and its effects on enterprise and industry is an evil equal to the Cholera itself: and *that* we may secure to ourselves just as effectually as if the Cholera were present, by ridiculous speculations and prophesies.

CITY COUNCILS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed and compose the Standing Committees for the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, for the current year.

Finance Committee.—Messrs. Bell and Forward of the select, and Messrs. Darlington, Mackey and Gallagher of the common council.

Water Committee.—Messrs. Rahm and Wilkins of the select, and Gallagher, Sheriff, and Darragh of the common council.

On the Regulation of Streets & Lots.—Messrs. Bell and Caldwell of the select, and Johnston, M'Kown, and Graham of the common council.

Paving Committee.—Mr. Hays of the select, and Robinson and Wright of the common council.

On Wood Buildings.—Mr. Stewart of the select and M'Gill and Frisby of the common council.

On Appeals from City Assessments.—Mr. Forward of the select, Messrs. Darragh and Beale of the common council.

On Wharves and Landings.—Mr. Holmes of the select, and Mason and Applegate of the common council.

On Claims and Accounts.—Mr. Wilkins of the select, and Beale and M'Kown, of the common council.

On Canals and Canal Bridges.—Mr. Ross of the select, and Robinson and Wright of the common council.

On Fire Engines and Hose.—Mr. Caldwell of the select, and Mackey and Sheriff of the common council.

The Weather, since our last, has undergone a great change. On Tuesday night a thaw commenced, and *this morning* about 5 o'clock, Licking broke up, and came out with such force that the ice came entirely across to our landing, where seven Boats have been lying locked up in the ice these four weeks past; among them the Lady Washington, which was struck by the ice and sunk immediately; also the New Jersey, which shared a similar fate. The ice in the Ohio gave way soon after, and at eight o'clock afforded a grand spectacle, if the idea of the destruction which accompanied it could have been separated from it. While we write this, the flat boats under our windows are being crushed to pieces in numbers, by the irresistible force with which the immense masses of ice are driven against them. The river has risen a number of feet, and is rising fast. We are apprehensive the damage has but commenced. The landing is thronged by thousands, viewing the interesting scene.

Three o'clock, P. M.—Our Price Current is now to be put to press. Since writing the above the Chesapeake has been sunk. There still remains at the landing, the Companion, the Senator, the Robert Fulton, and the Guyandotte; and there are numerous others, both above and below the landing, all of which are in more or less danger.—*Saturday's Prices Current.*

Sunday, 5 o'clock, P. M.—The ice which was stopped in its progress yesterday afternoon, from the passage being *gorged* below, gave way in the evening with a tremendous crash, but we are happy to add, with little additional damage. It was again stopped this morning, and continued so until afternoon, when it gave way and passed off without doing damage. The worst is now over, and great as the damage is, it is not near as great as was apprehended yesterday morning. We will hope for the best, although there is much to fear from the news we may get, both from above and below. We are informed that the ice has not broke above the little Miami, (distance about seven miles) but the thaw continues and the break up must be general on the western waters.—*Cincinnati Advertiser, January 9.*

WEST INDIA TRADE.

New York, Jan. 11.—By statements recently published, it appears that among the arrivals at New York and Boston, during the year ending 31st ult.—there were of

British Vessels, - - - - - -	366
And during the preceding year, - -	110
Increase, - - - - - - -	256

It is presumed that there has been an increase also, in a similar proportion, of British vessels, at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, and Savannah.

There has been a decrease in the number of arrivals of American vessels, in the two ports above named, for the same period, of 57.

The entries of the British vessels have been principally from the British Colonies of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, (a few from Newfoundland,) and the British West India Islands.

The conclusion we draw from these facts is, that whatever other advantages the country may derive from what is usually termed the "West India arrangement," the navigating interest has been seriously injured.—*Poulson.*

The Bank of Virginia is about to establish a branch Bank at Kenawha with a capital of not less than $100,000 nor more than $150,000. This branch was authorised by an act of the last Legislature.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

January 11.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton's four resolutions, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting the Bank of the United States, were considered and adopted. After the morning's business had been gone through, the Senate resumed the consideration of the special order of the day, being Mr. Clay's resolution directing the Committee on Finance to bring in a bill repealing the duties on all foreign imported articles not manufactured in the United States, except on wines, and silks, and reducing the duties on those articles; when Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate, for about two hours, in a speech of much ability, in favor of the resolution. When Mr. Clay had concluded, Mr. Hayne, after a few remarks, in which he dwelt on the vast importance of approaching a question of such moment with care and deliberation, moved that it be postponed to Monday the 16th and made the special order for that day, which motion was carried. Mr. Clay's speech will be given in full in Saturday's paper.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill regulating our commercial intercourse with the French Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.—Mr. Branch, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill for the re-organization of the Navy, which was read a first and second time and committed as the preceding one. The resolution of Mr. Cooke, of New York, on the subject of claims for property lost or destroyed during the late war, was again considered. Mr. Cooke concluded his remarks, and was shortly replied to by Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio. The resolution was finally adopted, with a modification suggested by Mr. Wickliffe, of referring the subject to the Committee on Claims, instead of a select committee, as originally proposed. Mr. Polk made an ineffectual motion to bring up the Apportionment of Representation bill; and the House, after passing thirteen private bills, adjourned.

January 12.—In the Senate, petitions were presented by Messrs. Silsbee, Smith, Prentiss, Webster, Ruggles, Holmes, Hill, Tipton, Seymour, Wilkins, and Moore. A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the names of the applicants under the act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the U. S., and the amount of debts due from each; also, of those who have obtained a release, together with the terms of compromise made in each case. After the adoption of the resolutions of Wednesday, and the ordering of several bills to a third reading, the following bills were passed. The bill providing for the laying out and constructing a road from Line creek to Chatahoochie, and for other purposes; the bill for the relief of William King and others; and the bill for the relief of Henry Kilbourn. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Jenifer introduced a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of a removal from the country by the general government, of the free colored population, which, after some discussion, was postponed till Monday. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, introduced a resolution on the subject of ascertaining the amount, if any, of indemnity due to the State of Maryland for losses sustained during the late war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The resolution introduced on a former day by Mr. Bouldin, on the subject of *ad valorem* duties on certain goods, was then taken up; Mr. Stewart moved to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures, instead of the Committee on Commerce. A debate ensued, which continued till the expiration of the hour. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Hoffman in the chair, on the apportionment bill; the amendment of Mr. Jenifer, to fix the ratio at forty-five thousand, was negatived. Mr. Stewart proposed another amendment to fix it at forty-six thousand. This was discussed until near 4 o'clock, when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

January 13.—The Senate spent the greater part of the day in the consideration of Executive business, having gone through with the usual morning business at an early hour. A few petitions were presented, and resolutions were submitted by Messrs. Hendricks and Moore. Several bills from the House of Representatives were passed through their first and second readings, and referred to appropriate committees.

In the House of Representatives numerous bills were reported from the committees, and acted upon by the House. Consideration of Mr. Bouldin's resolution was resumed, and the subject was further discussed by Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Dearborn. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, was proceeding to move a further amendment, when the hour expired, and the House passed to the order of the day. The resolution introduced by Mr. Vance, respecting the abolition of the office of Assistant Engineer, was ordered to a third reading. Tht remainder of the sitting was devoted to the cone sideration of private bills.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Representatives, on the 12th, bills were reported to erect a bridge over the Monongahela river, at Williamsport; to incorporate the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia; an act relative to boroughs, beneficial societies, &c.; to incorporate the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad company; for aid to Jefferson College; and for the relief of Thomas Abbot. The York and Maryland line railroad bill was again taken up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Felton in the chair. Mr. Hemphill spoke at length in favor of the bill, and concluded by moving to amend it by requiring the company to continue the road from York to Columbia, which was agreed to. Mr. Smith then moved a further amendment, requiring the company to complete the road from Columbia to York first, which was agreed to. Mr. Read, of Susquehanna, then offered a new section, reserving to the state, the power to resume the chartered privileges, if hereafter they should prove injurious to the interests of the commonwealth, which was agreed to, and the bill as, amended passed the committee.

First Daily Paper in the United States.—The PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, or the *General Advertiser*, was published in November, 1771, by the late Mr. John Dunlap. He published it once a week in Philadelphia, from that time until September, 1777, when the British army took possession of the City, from whence he moved the establishment to Lancaster, in which place he published the paper till July, 1778. On his return to Philadelphia Mr. Dunlap published it twice a week for several years, and then formed a co-partnership with Mr. David C. Claypoole, who issued their paper thrice a week, until the *twenty-first of September*, 1784, on which day they converted it into a DAILY PAPER; and it was, undoubtedly, the first *Daily Paper* printed on the American continent, North or South. The present Editor remembers the occurrence perfectly; it was noticed, at the time, in almost all the papers published in America, as a most enterprising and hazardous undertaking. The title of the Paper was soon after altered by Messrs. Dunlap & Claypoole to its present designation—*The American Daily Advertiser.—Poulson.*

Revenge.—Some ten days since, the Albany Regency turned the Mayor of Albany, Francis Bloodgood, Esq. out of office. Since that event, upon the principle, probably, that one good turn deserves another, we learn that Mr. Bloodgood has turned a number of poor men out of doors. The following is the official account of the last mentioned turnout:—

A CARD.

Francis Bloodgood, Esq. late Mayor of this city has this evening liberated all the debtors confined in the jail of the city and county of Albany, by paying the amounts of the debts for which they are confined.

GARRIT HOGAN, Jailor.

Albany, Jan. 7th, 1832.

From the Baltimore American.

The subject of the colored population of Virginia is apparently exciting deep interest in that State. Hitherto, if it has been alluded to at all, it has only been in an indistinct manner, but recent occurrences have brought the subject forward in a way which puts former fastidiousness entirely aside. Take the following, for example, from the Richmond Enquirer, of the 7th inst.

"It is probable, from what we hear, that the committee on the colored population will report [to the Legislature, now in session] some plan for getting rid of the free people of color—but is this all that can be done? Are we forever to suffer the greatest evil which can scourge our land, not only to remain, but to increase in its dimensions? We may shut our eyes and avert our faces, if we please," (writes an eloquent South Carolinian, on his return from the north a few weeks ago)—"But there it is, the dark and growing evil, at our doors; and meet the question we must at no distant day. God only knows what it is the part of wise men to do on that momentous and appalling subject, of this I am very sure, that the difference—nothing short of frighful—between all that exists on one side of the Potomac, and all on the other, is owing to *that cause alone*.—The disease is deep seated—it is at the heart's core—it is consuming, and has all along been consuming our vitals, and I could laugh, if I *could* laugh on such a subject; at the ignorance and folly of the politician, who ascribes that to an act of the government, which is the inevitable effect of the eternal laws of Nature. What is to be done? Oh! my God—I don't know, but something must be done.'"

"Yes—something must be done—and it is the part of no honest man to deny it—of no free press to affect to conceal it. When this dark population is growing upon us; when every new census is but gathering its appalling numbers upon us; when within a period equal to that in which this Federal Constitution has been in existence, those numbers will increase to more than two millions within Virginia;—when our sister States are closing their doors upon our blacks for sale, and when our whites are moving westwardly in greater numbers than we like to hear of—when this, the fairest land on all this Continent, for soil and climate and situation combined, might become a sort of garden spot, if it were worked by the hands of white men alone; *can we, ought we*, to sit quietly down, fold our arms, and say to each other, "Well, well, this thing will not come to the worst in our day.—We will leave it to our children and our grand children, and great great grand children, to take care of themselves—and to brave the storm?" Is this to act as wise men? Heaven knows! we are no fanatics—we detest the madness which actuated the *Amis des Noirs*.—But something ought to be done—means sure, but gradual, systematic, but discreet, ought to be adopted, for reducing the mass of evil, which is pressing upon the South, and will still more press upon her, the longer it is put off. We ought not to shut our eyes, nor avert our faces. And though we speak almost without a hope, that the Committee or that the Legislature will do any thing, at the present session, to meet this question, yet we say now, in the utmost sincerity of our hearts, that our wisest men cannot give too much of their attention to this subject—nor can they give it too soon."

From the N. Y. Evening Post, Jan. 12.

Re-election of Mr. Mackenzie.—This gentleman, publisher of the York, Upper Canada, Colonial Advocate, who was expelled from the U. C. House of Assembly, on the 12th ult. for an alleged libel on that body, has been again returned by the electors of York county, by nearly an unanimous vote. An account before us says:—

"Mr. Mackenzie was escorted to the polls by a long cavalcade of his fellow citizens in sleighs, where he was received with the most enthusiastic marks of respect. After the close of the poll, he was presented with a gold medal and chain, bearing, on one side, the rose, thistle and shamrock, with the words "his Majesty King William IV. the people's friend:" and on the other, "presented to William I. Mackenzie, Esq. by his constituents of the County of York, U. C., as a token of their approbation of his political career, Jan. 2, 1832." He was then escorted to town, seated on the "second story of an immense sleigh," carrying 20 or 30 men and some Scots musicians, and drawn by four horses, followed by 100 sleighs, and between one and two thousand inhabitants. Flags were displayed bearing "The Liberty of the Press;" "King William IV. and Reform;" "Bidwell and the glorious minority;" "1832, a good beginning;" "A Free Press, the terror of Sycophants;" "Mackenzie and the people." The member elect was then chaired to his own house.

A burst of applause interrupted the proceedings of the Assembly of U. C., when Mr. Mackenzie was introduced to the Speaker according to the usage of that body,—as "member for the county of York, in place of Wm. L. Mackenzie, Esq. expelled this house!" An attempt was then made to re-expel Mr. M., but the resolution to that effect was lost by a vote of 24 to 20; the Attorney General among others, who voted for the expulsion in the first instance, voting in the negative. It is stated in the York Guardian that Mr. M. may yet be expelled, and that his reception in the House was probably, influenced, in some measure, by the fear of the populace, who had collected in great numbers to witness his introduction."

Unfortunate Raleigh!—Private letters yesterday received from Raleigh, in North Carolina, bring information of a most destructive fire, by which nearly half the town has been destroyed, and with it a large amount of merchandise of all descriptions. About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning the fire broke out on the east side of Fayetteville street, and it spread with consuming rage, destroying the whole of that square, and the square north of it, as far as Mr. John Stuart's house. It is a remarkable circumstance, that, some years ago, a fire which broke out on the same building lot as the fire did, consumed property on precisely the same ground, and was arrested at this same house of Mr. Stuart. Since then, the whole had been rebuilt in a handsome manner, and was occupied principally by stores. One individual has lost goods to the value of 20,000 dollars; others have probably lost as much, if not more.—*Nat. Intel.*

Old Times.—The late respectable and worthy Mr. Claxton, so long a door keeper of the House of Representatives of the United States, used to say, that when he was first appointed to that office it was a part of his business to attend the arrival of the mails at the post office, and carry to the House the letters and papers addressed to the members, which, in general he could conveniently do in his pockets—but sometimes had to put a few in his hat. We believe now that considerable more than an average of two Dearborn wagon loads of letters and papers are daily received at the House of Representatives, and as many sent away.—*Niles' Register.*

From a letter received from Columbus, we are inclined to believe, that a charter for the contemplated Railroad from Pittsburgh to the Ohio canal, will be obtained upon satisfactory terms.—*New Lisbon Palladium.*

The Steam Boat Freedom, in coming from Wellsburgh, whither she had been to take in a load of flour, run on the point of an island about six miles above this place, and is now out of water, the river having fell several feet since the accident.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

The dry dock at Pittsburgh, was carried off by the ice, and arrived here on Tuesday last, where she was boarded by a number of men, and brought to about four miles below.—*Wheeling Gaz.*

Lynn.—There are now from sixty to seventy principal manufactories, which employ rising of fifteen hundred mechanics, and full fifteen hundred females, and make from one million five hundred thousand, to two millions, pair of shoes annually. There are also five morocco manufactories, four tanneries, and a manufactory of lasts. There are six places of public worship, viz: two Congregational, two Methodists, one for the Society of Friends.

Lace Work.—An establishment called the Rhode Island Lace School has commenced at Newport. Notwithstanding its recent origin, no less than *seven hundred females* are actively employed by its proprietors. The style of lace work is said to be the most ingenious of its kind, and of that particular description with which the English dealers in lace have had to supply themselves in France, in consequence of the superior excellence of execution of their Gallic competitors. Several Englishmen are now settled in France, where they employ people to work upon lace for the American markets, and it is calculated that the people of the United States pay foreigners in this way not less than 6 or $700,000 annually, for what can as well be performed by themselves. A regular and habitual occupation in these delicate fabrics, must eventually lead to that beautiful state of perfection at which they have arrived in France, and some of the females engaged in the "lace school" have already attained a high degree of excellence.

A London paper contains the following brief summary of political events, which as it contains an epitome of all the news brought by the Hibernia, is suited to all its meridian.

ENGLAND.—Re-action—re-action—re-action—the rage of Radicalism, and Revolution receding, and Reason re-asserting her rightful power.

SCOTLAND.—No news—good news.

IRELAND.—Agitation, botheration, conflagration, and devastation, spread desolation through the nation.

STEAM BOAT ARRIVALS.

Januury 14, Union.
" 16, Mountaineer.
" 17, Elk.

DEPARTURES.

January 12, Pennsylvania.
" 16, Union.
" 18, Elk.

FANCY GOODS.

BUJAC & HENSLER,

176 MARKET STREET, between 5th and 6th streets, North side, PHILADELPHIA,

Offer for sale, on accommodating terms, Wholesale, *A General Assortment of French, German, English, and India FANCY ARTICLES.*

ALSO,

French & Eng. Pistols,	Snuff boxes of all kinds,
Beads of all sorts,	Thermometers,
Musical Boxes, 2, 3, and 4 Tunes,	Perfumery,
Musical Instruments,	Work Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,	Violins, & Violin strings
Dolls of all descriptions,	Percussion Caps,

And a great many other articles too extensive to enumerate.

FRENCH CHINA.

Dinner and Desert Setts, White and Gold, and Plain White.

Tea Setts, English and French pattern; White and Gold, Gilt Flowered, Landscapes and Painted Flowers, &c.

Breakfast Setts, do. do.

Besides a full assortment of all descriptions of French China. Jan. 20, 1832.—1m.

TO BE LET.

I WISH to dispose of the unexpired Lease (2 years from the first of April next) of the house which I now occupy, No. 138 Liberty street. This house is large, and completely finished—from the cellar to the garret—and, from its central situation, is well calculated for a Boarding House. The large Store Room and Cellar in front, will be let with the dwelling, if required.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April, or sooner, to a person who would accommodate a few genteel boarders. For further particulars, apply to WM. B. FOSTER.

January 20, 1832.—tf

A STRAY BULL.—Came to the farm of the Subscriber, in Elizabeth township, on the last day of November last, a Red Bull, with a white face; no ear marks perceivable: about two years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MARY ELROD.

January 20, 1831.—3t

A NEW Supply of the Diary Physician: in two Vols. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Jan. 20. 51 Market street.

$25000 MAY be obtained for Ten Dollars, on application to S. J. SYLVESTER,
Jan. 20. Pittsburgh, Pa.

STRAYED, from the Yard of the Subscriber, on Saturday night, (the 14th instant,) a BRINDLE HEIFER—short horns. Also, a BLACK AND WHITE BULLOCK. Any person returning them, or giving me information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded. FREDERICK MEHEIU,

January 20, 1832.—3t Butcher.

NOS. 15 and 16 of Library of Select Novels, De Vere; or, the Man of Independence; by the Author of "Tremaine:" in two Vols. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Jan. 20. 51 Market street.

Sign & Fancy Painting, &c.

ROBERT B. HARRIS has just commenced the above business, in the house of his father, No 191 Penn street, where he will thankfully and promptly attend to any commands in his line.

PRINTS, PAINTINGS, &c.—He has just received a handsome assortment of Prints and Engravings, which he will sell low either separate or handsomely framed and painted. He has also a few oil colored paintings, such as Landscapes, Birds, Fruits, &c.

☞He will frame Engravings and Prints on low terms.

January 20, 1832.—3t.

THE Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will meet on Monday evening, the 23d, at 6½ o'clock, in the University Buildings. Lecture on Caloric, by R. Peter. The discussion on the causes of the bursting of Steam Boilers, will be continued.

R. PETER, Recording Sec'y.

January 20.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., 51 Market street.

1. History of the Northmen, or Danes and Normans, from the earliest times to the conquest of England, by William of Normandy. By Henry Wheaton.
2. An account of the origin, symptoms, and cure of the Influenza, or Epidemic Catarrh; with some hints respecting Common Colds and Incipient Pulmonary Consumption.
3. Vol. 3d of the History of France: by Evans Crowe; being No. 12 of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.
4. No. 26 of Harper's Family Library—the Life of Sir Isaac Newton: by David Brewster, L. L. D.; complete in one volume.

January 20.

TO BE LET,

A TWO Story Frame Dwelling House, with convenient back buildings attached, on the corner of Irwin's alley and Penn street. Apply to COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Jan. 17—tf. Second street.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane.

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

GIRARD'S WILL.—"The Will and Biography of the late Stephen Girard, Esq."—For sale at the Bookstores of D. M. Hogan, Luke Loomis & Co, Johnston & Stockton, and John I. Kay & Co. Jan. 17.

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets. These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possesion can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.

December 2, 1831.—tf

J. BAXTER & CO.

FROM NEW YORK,

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market*, a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins; Eng. and Amer. Flannels; Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra-superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets: French and India Satins; French Ærophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets; Plain Black, Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks; Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Turc: Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do. assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Ribbons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats; Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality: Tamboured and Floss wrought Capes, Collars, Pelerines, Chimisets and Spencers; Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Paungee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats; Plain Black and Plaid Italian do. Heavy Black India do.; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Thibet Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs.; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gause Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders; Mixed Silk Camblets for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine-Goat hair Camblets; Scarlet and Blue Damask Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do.—Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Sattinet and Cloth Coats; Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do. a new and elegant article; Extra-superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1831.—tf.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern has, upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches. viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum,* $130

Tuition in Music, - - - - 40

Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - - 24

Oil Painting, - - - - 40

French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

AMERICAN RAIL ROAD JOURNAL.

THE subscriber is now publishing a weekly paper, called the AMERICAN RAIL-ROAD JOURNAL. A principal object in offering the proposed work to the Public, is to diffuse a more general knowledge of this important mode of internal communication, which, at this time, appears to engage the attention of almost every section of our country.

The American Railroad Journal is printed on a sheet of the largest size, (mammoth) and put up in a convenient form for binding, each number containing sixteen large octavo pages of *three* columns each. The selections, upon the subject of rail roads and other works of internal improvement, will be from the best authors, both of Europe and America, and will be occasionally illustrated by engravings. A part of this Journal will be devoted to the subject of internal improvement—giving a history of the first introduction of railroads into England and their improvements to the present day. It will also notice the meetings, in different sections of the country, upon the subject of railroads. The remaining part of the paper will contain the *Literary, Miscellaneous and News* matter of the *New York American, as prepared for that paper,* omitting *all political* subjects, except such as are of general concern.

The terms of the American Railroad Journal are *Three* dollars per annum, *payable in advance;* and will not be sent without. Any person who will obtain eight subscribers and remit the amount, shall have a copy gratis: and to companies of *ten* subscribers, who associate and remit twenty-five dollars, it will be sent for $2,50 each, per annum. The Journal will be sent for *any* length of time desired, if paid in advance. It will be published on *Saturdays.*

Letters upon the subject of the *American Railroad Journal* may be addressed, free of postage, to the publisher and part proprietor.

D. K. MINOR,

No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The second number of the Journal will be issued on the 7th of January—and on the Saturday of each following week. The numbers from the commencement, will be forwarded to all the subscribers until the end of the *first* half year.

NEW YORK AMERICAN, TRI-WEEKLY.

The *New York American* is now published *three times a week,* in addition to the *Daily* and *Semi-weekly,* as usual. This arrangement is made to accommodate a large class of business men in the *country,* who are desirous of seeing the *advertisements* of the day, yet are unwilling to encounter the expense of subscription and postage of a daily paper. By this arrangement, it will easily be perceived, their wishes may be gratified, at *one half* the expense of a daily paper, as most of the advertisements, both of the *Daily* and *Semi-Weekly* papers, will appear in the *Tri-Weekly* American; and the reading matter as published in the Daily paper. It will be issued on *Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,* at *Five* dollars per annum, in advance,—to subscribers *out* of the city of New York, and forwarded, according to their order, and for *any* length of time.

All letters relating to the *Tri-Weekly American* may be addressed to the Publisher and part Proprietor,

D. K. MINOR,

No. 35 Wall street, New York.

☞ The New York American is published *Daily* at $10 per annum, and *Semi-Weekly,* at $4 per annum, *in advance,* as heretofore, at No 35 Wall street, New York.

Jan. 13.—6w.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

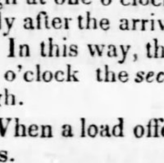
1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,440	4,440
40	1,000	40,000
40	500	20,000
51	200	10,200
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
102	40	4,080
102	30	3,060
1479	20	29,580
11475	10	114,750
34220 tickets.		$273,760

Tickets,	$10 00	Halves,	5 00
Quarters,	2 50	Eighths,	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

January 17, 1832.



STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the Subscriber, on or about the 1st instant, a small red cow; white belly, crop off the left ear, 7 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take her away.

NICHOLAS WAY.

Sewickley Bottom, Ohio township, Allegheny county. Jan 17—3t

WHOLESALE

CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. H. GAYLORD & Co.

Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players.*

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

The American Fire InsuranceCo.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

FOR SALE,

50 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 75 do. New Orleans Sugar; 30 bbls. No. 2 Mackeral;
20 tons Pig Lead;
250 reams Crown Straw Wrapping Paper;
20 kegs Manufactured Tobacco;
50 boxes Cavendish do.

Which the subscribers offer on liberal terms.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town.—1 Steam Engine; 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture; 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture; 1 Vice; 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron; 3 Grind-stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stack of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
JOHN LEECH, } *Assignees*

Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

WANTED—To take charge of and superintend a White Lead Manufactory—a man who understands the business well, and whose moral character and habits of industry can be highly recommended. Such a person can be informed of a very desirable situation, by applying to Cochran & Irwin, No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.

December 2—tf.

COTTON.

100 BALES Tennessee Cotton in Store, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

November 29, 1831.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK, Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unlesss otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,* which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles,* mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics,* and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

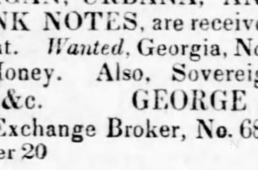
☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted,* Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.



THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning,* from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACKEREL.

100 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel, warranted prime. Just received and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

December 2—tf

RECEIVED, per late arrivals, and offer for sale, *FIFTY BARRELS MOLASSES.*

G. C. ANDERSON & Co.

Dec. 9, 1831.—tf. 148 Wood street.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,

Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park,* into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
WILLIAM SAMPLE, } Executors.

February 25, 1831.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

TO RENT,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a two story house and lot in Allegheny town, fronting on Federal street. The house is new, and in good repair, with convenient back buildings. The situation is pleasant for a summer residence. Inquire of HANNAH JOHNSON, Diamond Alley. Dec. 23.

FOR SALE AT SYLVESTER'S—A large assortment of *CLOTH CAPS,* plain, and trimmed with fur. Also, Ladies' Down Tippets. Fur Colars, for the Gentlemen, and an assortment of Books, suitable for New Year's Presents. The whole will be sold cheap. 16 Exchange Buildings. Dec. 27.

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

THE KEEPSAKE, for 1832, with seventeen engravings, by the most eminent Artists. *Classical Library,* No. 5—Sallust, translated by William Koxe, with improvements and notes; complete in one volume. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 30.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

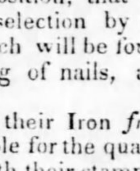
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y



THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers,* which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore,* and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1		
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware ½ to	1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen. ½ to	1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

October 11

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

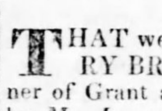
S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

TO BE LET



THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.

April 15—tf

MERCHANTS and others from the Western States will find it to their advantage to call at this Office, and have their money exchanged.—Every description of Western Paper received at a small discount, and United States' Bank Paper given in exchange. Foreign and American Gold purchased at the highest premium rates.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 18, 1831.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

WHITE FISH.—Just received from Cleaveland, Lake Erie, 30 barrels WHITE FISH, in fine order, of a superior quality—for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

Jan. 10.—tf. No. 108 Second street.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE.*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

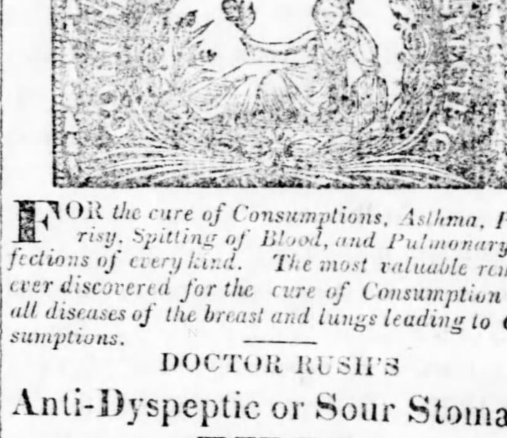
NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

DE LA MONTERAT'S

Columbian Vegetable Specific,



FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S

Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach

PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

NOTES OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN will be bought for a few days, at two and a half per cent. discount; and all New York funds will be bought at very low rates. ☞The best price given for Guineas and Sovereigns.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

16 Exchange Buildings.

☞For Sale, Playing Cards; Superior Segars; French Prints, &c. Dec. 6, 1831.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

NEW, LONDON ANNUALS, FOR 1832.

HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL, a large 12mo, beautifully bound, with elegant engravings, by the first artists.

LITERARY SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts, beautifully bound, with splendid engravings.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT and JUVENILE SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Dec. 23.

DOWN Tippets for the Throat, 50 Cents.—The ladies should not be without this cheap, neat and most desirable article of dress, if desirous to avoid the Influenza. Gentlemen traveling, are recommended to wear Buckskin Vests, which effectually exclude the cold—a few for sale at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S,

16 Exchange Buildings.

Cloth Caps, for gentlemen and youths, of the latest fashions. Dec. 20